The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,632.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29. 1789.

COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH,
Oct. 26. 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been frequently represented to PROFESSOR ROBISON, by persons for whose judgment he has the greatest deference, that, although the method by which he has hitherto conducted his course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy may be the most profitable to a few of his hearers who have acquired the necessary preparation of Mathematical knowledge, the Lectures would be rendered more generally useful if conducted in a more popular and familiar manner. And it has been said, that, by such a change, a taste for the science would be more generally diffused, because it would be made accessible to a far greater number of students; among whom, it was to be hoped, that many would be found whose curiosity would by this means be excited to a vigorous prosecution of the study, in that scientific manner which Mr ROBISON has so much at heart.

PROFESSOR ROBISON is very sensible of the reasonableness of these suggestions, and has been frequently disposed to give way to them. But he trusts that a candid and intelligent Public will not blame his hesitation in a matter which concerns the education of youth. He is well aware of the advantages which he should derive from changing his present method for one that will be more amusing, and less fatiguing to the minds of the students. But he fears that they would rest satisfied with the elementary knowledge which they would acquire in this manner; and that, if they be not habituated to Mathematical discussion, their future progress will be slow and greatly limited. These apprehensions are justified by experience. The successful study of Mechanical Philosophy began in Italy, but received its first improvements in England; where, by the labours of Wallis, Wren, Boyle, Newton, and other eminent persons of the last century, it was soon brought to a degree of improvement which set that nation at the head of the Philosophers of Europe; and the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London were, for many years, the monuments of a decided superiority. Natural Philosophy was then taught in our Universities in a way which produced continual improvement, and Foreigners resorted to Britain to enjoy the conversation and share the discoveries of our Philosophers. But a taste for the Mathematical sciences has gradually declined in Britain, and it is in the publications of the Academies of Paris, St Petersburgh, Berlin, &c. that we must now seek for the chief improvements in that science, which was formerly the boast of British learning. Natural Philosophy is now taught in a less scientific manner; and it may be asserted with great confidence, that the more accurate method, still followed in the foreign Universities, has produced a multitude of publications in all the branches of Practical Mechanics, to which our intelligent engineers look up with respect, and which they consult on all occasions.

It is to be hoped, that by this familiar introduction to the study of Natural Philosophy, its extensive use, and its applicability to the arts of life, will be clearly seen, and that the curiosity of some hearers will be excited to a further prosecution of it. To such Students Mr ROBISON will chearfully dedicate another hour, in the subsequent session of the Colleges. In this second course his chief attention will be directed to the practical application of the Philosophical Doctrines, so as to take in those obstruse, but important circumstances which render this application difficult. Here it will be seen how much those persons are mistaken who imagine the higher Mathematicks is a science of speculative amusement only; and it will be made evident, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that Mechanical science depends upon them for every essential improvement. Mr ROBISON flatters himself, that there will not be wanting a few Students who will qualify themselves for the course of Lectures, by acquiring the knowledge of some of the higher branches of Mathematicks, such as the Geometry of curve lines in general, and the principles of fluctions. Mr ROBISON will have peculiar pleasure in instructing Students of this description, and will deliver this course of Lectures every year, if twenty Students shall engage to attend.

By this plan he hopes not only to be able to comply with what is said to be the desire of the Public, but also to accomplish, in some measure, a favourite scheme, which he has had long in view, viz. to contribute to the instruction of Artisans and Engineers, who do not usually take the benefit of Academical education, by a set of Lectures accommodated to their situation. The prosperity of an industrious country is greatly promoted by Mechanical improvements, and nothing can be more conducive to this purpose than the good education of Artisans and Engineers. It is well known that the superior education and sobriety of the lower class in this country has made it the nursery for gardeners to the sister kingdom. May not the same thing be expected in the present case? The Mechanical arts are founded on principles, which are susceptible of demonstration, which may be taught in a system, may be easily remembered, and applied with confidence. Mr ROBISON already has the satisfaction of seeing some of the most considerable works of this kind in England successfully carried on by his pupils. About three years ago, he communicated his thoughts on this subject to a gentleman eminently distinguished for his attention to every mean of national improvement, who thought favourably of this scheme, and gave him the hopes of its meeting with the patronage and encouragement of the Board established for promoting the fisheries and manufactures. But the death of that worthy person put a stop to any farther exertions for this purpose. The plan which Mr ROBISON has now adopted for his Academical Lectures will have some tendency to answer this valuable end, because he will omit no opportunity of deducing practical inferences and maxims from the systematic doctrines established greater than may be reasonably expected from Engineers, Architects, Mill-Wrights, and other Artisans, who aim at any thing like eminence in their profession. He is also encouraged to hope for a valuable addition to his apparatus, consisting of models of machines, and other articles suited to the purposes of improving the mechanical arts.

The course will commence on Wednesday the 28th instant. The five first Lectures will contain a concise account of the progress of the human mind in the study of nature, and a more particular description of that branch of general physics which is called MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY. These will be followed by a Lecture exhibiting the plan of the ensuing course, which will be carried on without interruption; and it is therefore to be wished that the Students enter as early as possible, that they may not remain ignorant of any of the first principles.

dents such a knowledge of the science as should enable them to advance beyond the elementary doctrines taught in his Lectures, and to apply these doctrines with success, to the improvement of the Mechanical arts. These purposes cannot, as he apprehends, be fully attained, without a moderate degree of Mathematical preparation; and his attention has always been directed to the simplifying every investigation as much as possible, so that the necessary preparation in Mathematical knowledge should not exceed what might be reasonably expected from those who have gotten a liberal education. It is more agreeable to him to have a few students, who can derive precise and applicable knowledge from his Lectures, than a greater number who could only receive an elegant amusement.

But PROFESSOR ROBISON is far from presuming to think that he is the only competent judge in this matter, and is fully disposed to allow that considerable advantages may arise from the more general diffusion of even elementary knowledge, if care be taken to make a proper selection of the elementary doctrines. He apprehends, that the systems of Natural Philosophy, which are generally used in our Academical courses, are somewhat deficient in this respect, because they do not give an easy introduction to some important improvements lately made in the science. He has endeavoured to remove some of these imperfections, and thinks that he is now at liberty to avail himself of the above-mentioned suggestions of his friends, and to change his former method of teaching for another, which will be more familiar, and perhaps equally conducive to the progress of his favourite study. This he proposes to put in practice during the ensuing session of the Colleges.

The Lectures in the Natural Philosophy class will comprehend, as formerly, the Doctrines of MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY. This science treats of all those phenomena of the material world, which are characterised by sensible motion, and, being thus distinguished from those treated of in the sciences of Chemistry and Physiology, may be called MECHANICAL PHENOMENA. Such are the Phenomena exhibited in the communication of motion, in the action of machines, in the motion of fluids, in the celestial motions, and many phenomena in Magnetism, in Electricity, and in Optics.

In treating these subjects, such views only will be given as can be easily comprehended, and may be illustrated and confirmed by actual experiment. The elements of Geometry, and a slight acquaintance with Algebraic notation, constitute the whole of the Mathematical knowledge which shall be employed. Where the Mathematical investigation is simple and short, it will be introduced in the course of the Lectures; where it is more intricate or prolix, printed demonstrations will be put into the hands of the Students, to be perused by them at their leisure: Reference will also continually be made to the authors who have minutely treated the subject under consideration. By this method much time will be saved, which was formerly employed in Mathematical investigation, without depriving the more attentive and inquisitive Students of the means of successfully prosecuting the study; and room will be found for introducing many practical applications which could not formerly be attended to. The Lectures will be accompanied with a numerous train of experiments, for illustrating, and frequently for establishing and confirming, the doctrines of Mechanical Philosophy.

CLINICAL LECTURES
ON THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY,
By JAMES RUSSEL, F. R. S. Edinburgh;
One of the Surgeons of the Royal Infirmary.

THIS Course of Lectures consists of observations on the Cases of the Patients in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, who have been admitted into the Hospital on account of Chirurgical Diseases. The nature, tendency, and treatment of the case is explained, according to the most approved principles of the modern practice of Surgery; and, by following this plan, a System of Surgery is delivered during the season, which applies to cases that the Gentlemen who attend the course have an opportunity to examine themselves.

The course will begin at the Royal Infirmary, on Thursday the 12th of November, at 5 o'clock afternoon.

Copies of a more particular Prospectus may be had at the Royal Infirmary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM the general mode practised by those who import PORTER from LONDON into Scotland, and return the empty hogsheads, many of those hogsheads appear to be lost, by the brewers giving their correspondents credit for less than the quantity put on board in Scotland for every hogshead so lost is in value 13s. 6d. As upon a ship's arrival at her wharf in London, it is the practice to put ashore on the wharf all their empty hogsheads, and as the wharfinger has no charge of them (no wharfage being allowed him), they remain there for the brewer to take them away when he thinks proper—And it frequently happens their carman takes what don't belong to them, which causes a deficiency in hogsheads to another, and ultimately falls on the Scotch correspondent. WALTER MILLER, wharfinger, having had many applications from the brewers and others concerned, proposes to become answerable for all empty porter hogsheads which come to his wharf, until delivered to the brewer, and his receipt granted for same—upon the proprietors paying 3d. per hogshead wharfage, either by those masters of vessels who land said hogsheads, or by a letter of credit to such their respective brewer to allow same to him in account.

W. Miller is induced to this regulation, more for the purpose of establishing a system of regularity and safety to the empty hogsheads so returned to his wharf, than from any prospect of gain—As it is not possible, but from the nature of a London wharf, many mistakes will happen; and this 3d. of wharfage is meant as an equivalent to protect such losses. Any person wishing their empty hogsheads to be under his charge, will be so obliging as write him in conformity.

LONDON, MILLER'S WHARF,
Oct. 23. 1789.

☞ JOHN WALKER, wharfinger, Leith, will carefully ship those sent to his care upon same terms.

ARCH^d GILCHRIST AND CO.
HABERDASHERS, &c.
Above the Tron Church, High Street,

WITH great respect acquaint the Public, that they have just received by the last Carrier, from London, a most beautiful and elegant assortment of very fine

TAMBOURED INDIA MUSLINS,
From one guinea to two guineas per yard;
Likewise a beautiful assortment of

Printed Calicoes from 1s. 2d. to 7s per yard.
Bed Furnitures, Counterpanes and Bed Quilts.
Fancy Dimitties & Muslinets.
India and British Muslin.
Black Modes and Laces
Black and white Sattins.
Ladies and Childrens Beaver Hats.
Ladies Silk and Cotton Hose.
Fancy Muffs, Fur Trimmings, and Tippets.
White, Black, and Fancy Feathers, and Gum Flowers.
Gentlemen's Muslin Cravats, plain, striped, checked and spotted, from 1s. 6d. to 5s.
Gentlemens Silk, Cotton, and worsted Hose.

Half WOOL HOSE, of different sizes.

N. B.—Black silks, Bombazeens, Norwich and Italian Crapes, for the supply of Family Mournings, of the best Quality.

Remarkable Cheap Sheetings, Table Napery, &c.

FORRESTERS and COMPANY, at the Russia Warehouse, south side of the Cross, Edinburgh, have at present for Sale a very complete assortment of

Russia Sheetings.
Scots and Irish ditto, 5-4ths and 6-4th wide, from 15d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Scots Hollands, and Irish Linens.
Table Cloths, all sizes.
Diapers and Haggabags.
Plain and coloured Wine Rubbers.
Manchester Counterpanes.
Printed Bed Covers, from 5s. to 30s. each.
Bed Tickings.
Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Dressing Gowns.
Slippers.
Printed Linens, at 1s. to 18d. per yard.
Black Silk Florentine from 8s. 6d. to 11s. per yard.
Fancy Vests, &c. &c.

All which they can recommend as well worthy the attention of the public.

N. B. They have just received a parcel of Excellent RUSSIA SMOAK'D TONGUES.

And have still on hand some fine Old RUSSIA SOAP, at 8½d. per lib.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.
At very reduced prices.

THE STOCK OF GOODS belonging to Messrs. Peter Forrester and Company, as advertised formerly, and now purchased by Peter Forrester, continue selling off at his shop, opposite the Cross, Edinburgh, and consist chiefly of the following articles:

Upwards of Two Hundred Capital Watches, plain, horizontal, and with seconds, day of the month, &c. all of which are warranted to perform well.
Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles.
Silver, Pinchbeck, Plated, and Mourning ditto.
Gold Bracelets, Rings, and Locket Pins.
Silver and Plated Spoons, Tea-Kitchens, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bread Baskets, Castor Frames, Salts.
Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread Baskets, and Waiters.
Knives and Forks of all kinds.
Mahogany and Shagreen Cases for knives, forks, & spoons
Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket and Memorandum Books
Variety of fine Prints in gilt burnished frames.
Patent Spring Bayonets, Pocket and Holster Pistols.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Boxes.
Plated, Black Ebony, and Japanned Ink Stands.
Backgammon Tables, Playing Cards, and Dice.
A great variety Umbrellas, from 11s. to 31s. 6d.

In addition to the old stock,

P. FORRESTER has received fresh assortments of all the above articles; and, as he means, (during the sale of the old stock) to sell them on the usual low terms, the public will find this a favourable opportunity of supplying themselves.

Just come to hand,
An elegant Epergne, and a variety of fine Watch Chains.

The highest prices are given for old gold, silver, and lace, as usual. Commissions punctually attended to.

As P. Forrester is appointed to discharge and settle the debts of the Company, it is requested that all those indebted, will immediately order payment of their accounts, as all those [illegible] a few days longer, will be [illegible] the hands of a Writer to the Signet for payment.

Perth, Oct. 19. 1789.

CAW and ROBERTSON have just got to hand a large and fashionable Assortment of the following Articles for the Winter, viz.

Lutestrings
Bombazeens
Modes and Black Laces
Thread Edgings
Gauzes and Ribbons
Ladies Hats and Feathers
French Cambrics
Indian and British Muslins
Dimitties and Muslinets
Printed Muslins & Cottons
Prints and Dimitties for Furniture
Marseilles Bed Quilts and Counterpanes
English Blankets
Superfine and Second Cloths
Duffles and Coatings
Swandowns and Toilenettes, for winter Waistcoats
Fancy Silk Waistcoats
Ladies and Gentlemens Silk & Cotton Stockings, Gentlemens Hats, &c. &c.

These Goods were purchased in London, Manchester, &c. by one of the partners, and will be sold on the most moderate terms.

DESERTED

From the additional Company of the 75th Regiment, at Aberdeen, on Sunday the eleventh day of October inst.

JAMES ROBERTSON, by trade a stone mason, aged about twenty years, five feet seven inches high, very fresh complexion, dark brown short hair, and grey eyes, streight and well made; says he was born in the Parish of Peter Coulter in the county of Aberdeen; had on when he deserted a light blue short coat, a cream coloured shag vestcoat, tartan kilt and hose, with a cock'd bonnet.

Also deserted from said additional Company at Aberdeen, on Sunday night the eighteenth of October inst. GEORGE GORDON, *alias* GEAY, *alias* YOUNG, aged about twenty-seven years, but looks older than that age, five feet eleven inches high, very brown complexion, long visage, long black tied hair, walks very streight, and has a very long neck,—says he was born in the parish of Ellon, in the county of Aberdeen; he plays the bagpipes, and goes very often amongst the tinkers; had on when he deserted a short white Nankine jacket, a white cloth vestcoat, tartan kilt and hose, with a cock'd bonnet.

ONE GUINEA over and above the King's Bounty for apprehending deserters, will be given to any person who shall take or cause to be taken, any of the above deserters, that he or they may be returned to said additional Company of the 75th Regiment at Aberdeen, or loged in any of his Majesty's Goals.

The bounty offered, to be paid by applying to the Commanding Officer of said additional company, at Aberdeen.

This Day is Published,
By PETER HILL, Edinburgh—and J. JOHNSON, London,
Price 5 s. in boards,
AN ESSAY ON PHLOGISTON,
AND THE
CONSTITUTION OF ACIDS.
A New Edition Improved.
BY R. KIRWAN, ESQ.
To which are added NOTES, exhibiting and defending the Antiphlogistic Theory,
By Messrs. de Morveau, Lavoisier, de la Place, Monge, Berthollet, and Fourcroy——Translated from the French,
WITH
Additional REMARKS AND REPLIES by the Author.

Paisley—October 24. 1789.

FORGERY.

A FORGED GUINEA NOTE [illegible] was detected at Ayr, on the 17th of this current month, since which another has been discovered at the same place.

The engraving in general is not so well executed, nor the letters so clean and regular as in the genuine Note.

The Cups in the Shield at the bottom of the Device, are considerably smaller than in the real Note.

The Roman letter at the No. appears to be inserted with a printing type, and is large and coarse, not has any resemblance to the letter in the real Note.

The engraver's name Kirkwood, is printed Kirkwood.

The Subscriptions are so badly imitated, that the imposition is observable on a very slight inspection.

But besides other differences which are unnecessary to mention, the forgery is on *common paper*, so that by holding it up between and the light, it may at once be detected by its wanting the Water-mark,

PAISLEY
BANKING
COMPANY.

The Paisley Banking Company hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any person or persons who shall give such information of those concerned in the above forgery, as shall lead to conviction.

For the Paisley Banking Company,
JAMES HOG.

A TUP STOLEN,

From the parks of Wemyss in the county of Fife, on the Night betwixt Sunday the 25th and Monday the 26th current,

HE is of the English breed and large, and supposed to weigh above twelve stone. He is marked I. N. on the left hip, and his right ear cut round. The park from which he was taken is close by the shore, and it is supposed he has been carried away in a boat. Any person who will give such information as that the said tupe may be recovered alive, shall have TWENTY GUINEAS of reward, by applying to Colonel Wemyss at Wemyss Castle.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Timber Bush, on Monday first the 2d November, at twelve o'clock noon, 80 LOGS exceeding fine JAMAICA MAHOGANY.

LEITH, October 29. 1789.

HORSES

[illegible] road or field, warranted [illegible] free from all blemish, and never in the hands of any but the gentleman who bred them.—Price 100 guineas.—If not sold in ten days they will return to England.

Apply to the Publisher.

TREES,

OF most kinds and sizes, are now selling off at very low rates, by Robert Browne, agent to Mr White at Allanbank, near Dunse, Berwickshire.

N. B. A quantity of FLOWERING SHRUBS and QUICKWOOD, also to be sold very cheap.

☞ The Trees may be readily delivered at Dunse or Berwick.

INTIMATION.

THE Justices of the Peace of the County of Mid-Lothian are to meet in the High Justiciary Court-room, upon Monday the 2d day of November next, to consider the claims of those who apply for Licenses to retail Excisable Liquors within this county, for the ensuing year. None need apply who cannot produce ample certificates of their good character, and keeping orderly houses, signed by the [illegible] of the parish in which they live; which certificates must be lodged with the Justice of Peace Clerk, on or before the 30th day of October inst. otherwise no license will be granted.

Oct. 23. 1789.

ALE LICENSES.

STAMP OFFICE, EDINBURGH, Oct. 24 1789.

WHEREAS, the time now approaches for taking out LICENSES for RETAILING Ale, Beer, or other Excisable liquors, within royal burghs, shires, and stewartries—These are therefore intimating to all such persons who are retailers aforesaid, that if they do not take out their licenses within the respective days appointed by the acts of parliament, they will be prosecuted as the law directs, for the several penalties enacted by the statutes in that case made and provided.

The clerks of the peace, and the clerks of royal burghs, are also required to transmit to the Collector of the Stamp Duties at Edinburgh, on or before the 1st of December next, certified lists of the persons licensed in terms of law; and such as neglect so to do, will be prosecuted for payment of the statutory penalty of 10l. Sterling.

GEO. BUCHAN, Solicitor.

By Order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council
of the City of Edinburgh.

ALL-HALLOW FAIR of this City is to begin on Monday the 9th day of November next, to continue the usual time, and is to be kept and held on the lands of Caltonhill.

By order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council,
Of the City of Edinburgh.

There is to be LET by public roup, in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 4th of November next, at five afternoon,

THE DUNG or FULZIE of the Extended Royalty, in different quarters or divisions, to the term of Martinmas 1790.

In order to give those inclining to become tacksmen of the Dung proper information of the different quarters or divisions, W. Forbes, City Clerk's Chamber, will, previous to the roup, give such persons a printed copy, ascertaining the different boundaries.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the City Clerk's Chamber.

VIENNA, *October* 8.

AN Officer, diſpatched by Field-Marſhal Prince Potemkin, on the 16th of September, has brought intelligence to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador here, that the vanguard of the army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, had attacked and totally defeated a body of Turks at Cauſchan, a ſhort diſtance from Bender. The Turks were under the command of Haſſan Pacha, who commanded as Seraſkier near Rehajah-Mohila, in the laſt Campaign. The Pacha, with ſeveral officers of diſtinction, and upwards of 100 men, were made priſoners, and about 700 left dead on the field. The enemy's camp, and three pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the victors.

The ſame officer alſo brought a confirmation of the news of the victory obtained by Prince Repnin, a few days before, near Tobak, in Beſſerabia, over Gazzi Haſſan Pacha, late High Admiral, and now Seraſkier, who was attacked and defeated in ſuch a manner as to be obliged to abandon his camp, with his cannon, to the conquerors, and to retreat, with the reſt of his troops, towards Iſmail.

WAR OFFICE, *October* 24. 1789.

1ſt Regiment of Life Guards, Theodore Henry Broadhead, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, by purchaſe, vice Hamphrey Bellamy, who retires.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet Walter Monteath to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice George Williams, who retires.

4th (or the King's own) Regiment of Foot, Captain Pereg. Francis Thorne to be Major by purchaſe, vice Francis Lord Napier, who retires. Captain-Lieutenant J. Hodgſon Lieutenant Marmaduke Grafton to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice J. Hodgſon. Enſign Henry Davis to be Lieutenant, vice J. Marmaduke Grafton. Edmund Faunce, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Davis.

10th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Kinnerſley Kirby, from the half-pay of the 57th regiment, to be Ligutenant, vice Edward Gibbons, removed to the 49th regiment.

12th Regiment of Foot, Enſign William Newport to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice John William Hughes, who retires.

45th Regiment of Foot, Benjamin Smith, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Thomas Lawſon Hall, promoted. Captain James Robertſon, from the half-pay of the 45th regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Onſlow Beckwith, deceaſed.

49th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Edward Gibbons, from the 10th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Johnſton, appointed to the 61ſt regiment.

60th (or the Royal American) Regiment of Foot, Enſign Jacob Jordan to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Robert Mackworth, promoted. William Pritchard, Gent, to be Enſign, vice Jacob Jordan. Enſign Francis Slater to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Charles Diemar, who retires. Henry Powlett, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Francis Slater.

67th Regiment of Foot, Captain J. B. Humphreys, from the half-pay of Lord Strathaven's late Corps, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hugh L. Carmichael, who exchanges.

72d (Highland) Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant James Fraſer, jun. from the half-pay of the 100th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice George Gordon, who exchanges.

New South Wales Corps, Lieutenant Edward Abbot, from the half-pay of the 73d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Michael Stovin Fenwicke, who exchanges. Lieutenant John Townſon, from the half-pay of the 50th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice George Richard Marton, who exchanges.

Commiſſion ſigned by His Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

61ſt Regiment of Foot, Mr Robert Patrick to be Surgeon, vice ——— Patoun, reſigned. Dated June 25. 1789.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, *October* 19.

Yeſterday, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, General Klebeck, an intimate friend of Field Marſhal Laudohn, arrived here with the important intelligence that the fortreſs of Belgrade ſurrendered by capitulation, on the 8th inſtant. Prince Coburg, charged with this intelligence in form to the War Office. This evening, the Gazette, with all the particulars, makes its appearance.

The garriſon made no other terms than to be ſent by water to Orſova, with all their effects. Beſides the muſketry and the arms belonging to the garriſon, 300 pieces of cannon were found in the place, of a large bore, and an immenſe quantity of ammunition.

ROME, *October* 2.

The Cardinals York and Bernis have lately ſold many of their horſes, and in other reſpects conſiderably contracted their expences of ſtate and equipage, in conſequence of their no longer receiving from France the accuſtomed revenues, which amounted, to theſe two Cardinals only, to the ſum of 60,000 crowns. The diſturbances, in conſequence of the high price of proviſions, are ſtill breaking out in different places; and all the thunders of the Vatican cannot prevent the liberty cockades from being pretty generally wore. The celebrated Duke de Rignano, and Prince d'Acquaſparta was lately arreſted on ſome State miſdemeanors. The Pope is doing every thing in his power to appeaſe the people, and, from the mildneſs of his government, has in general been a favourite.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, *October* 22.

A great change in Adminiſtration is about to take place, in conſequence of which the Comte de Mirabeau will be appointed to ſome diſtinguiſhed employment in the ſtate.

The Savoyards in this capital have aſſembled on purpoſe to make a contribution, in order to alleviate the neceſſities of the ſtate.

M. Meſmay, Lord of Quincey, accuſed ſome time ſince of blowing up his caſtle with gunpowder, and killing a number of the Patriots aſſembled there to rejoice at the accompliſhment of the late Revolution, is found to be innocent.

A carriage was ſtopped a few nights ſince in the ſtreets of Paris, containing five people of one family, all of whoſe throats were cut. The coachman has been ſecured.

M. Murat, who threatened to bring M. Necker to the block, is releaſed from confinement, and now continues his journal.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

OCTOBER 19.

The National Aſſembly having met this morning for the firſt time in one of the halls belonging to the Archbiſhop's Palace, the Preſident propoſed, That a Deputation ſhould be immediately ſent to the King to teſtify thoſe ſentiments of reſpect and attachment which had occaſioned their auguſt body to unite themſelves to the Royal perſon.

This motion was agreed to without being put to the vote.

It was alſo reſolved, That the Deputation ſhould conſiſt of all the Members; and the Preſident was requeſted to deſire his Majeſty to name the day and hour when he would be pleaſed to receive them.

It being perceived that the apartment in which the Aſſembly had met was too ſmall, and that, from the want of ſolidity in the pillars which ſupported the galleries, upwards of 200 ſpectators had been obliged to eſcape precipitately to prevent being cruſhed to pieces, it was decreed, that Six Commiſſaries ſhould be appointed immediately to find out a more proper place. Some propoſed the Church de l'Oratoire; but the greater number were of opinion, that the Corn Market was more eligible on the preſent occaſion.

A letter was now read, addreſſed to the Preſident, informing him, that Viſcount de Caraman, Second Major of the regiment of Chaſſeurs of Picardy, his Lieutenant, and ſixty ſoldiers, had been arreſted laſt Thurſday at Alencon, where the people intended to inſtitute a proceſs, try, and decide on the priſoners, in the ſpace of four days. This dipatch did not mention the crimes charged againſt the accuſed, &c.

M. Fretau, who received it during the vacation of the Aſſembly, wrote to Alencon, ſtating the irregularity of ſuch proceedings, but had received no anſwer.

The Comte d'Eſterhazy, Commandant of Hainault, informed the Aſſembly, in a letter addreſſed to the Preſident, that the inhabitants of that province, notwithſtanding the arret of the National Aſſembly, ſtill continued to prevent the exportation of corn to any part of the kingdom. He in particular complained of the officers of the Bailiage of Liſle, who, on the 10th inſt. had ſtopped a waggon, containing ſeven ſacks of corn, which, with the horſes, had been ſold that evening on the Eſplanade.

The proceedings of Thurſday laſt were now about to be read, when Deputations from the Commons and [illegible] Paris were announced. Theſe two bodies had M. Bailly and M. de la Fayette at their reſpective heads.

M. Bailly addreſſed the Aſſembly in the following words:

"GENTLEMEN,

"We bring to the National Aſſembly the homage of the Commons of Paris. We come to renew to this auguſt Aſſembly the expreſſion of profound reſpect, and the aſſurance of entire ſubmiſſion.

"We have always been deſirous of the honour which we this day enjoy—that of ſeeing the Repreſentatives of the people united together in the boſom of the capital, and deliberating on the great intereſts of the State. We preſume to ſay, Gentlemen, that we are worthy of this honour; we are ſo on account of the reſpect and ſubmiſſion, of which we bring you the aſſurance; but we are ſo more particularly by our fidelity in maintaining the liberty of your great and important deliberations. The city of Paris has no particular intereſt. No Frenchman at this moment conſiders any thing but his country. We deſire, in common with the Provinces, that you will give to this empire a durable conſtitution, which ſhall maintain its proſperity, and aſcertain the general welfare.—This is our intereſt and our wiſhes.

"If it is permitted to us to recall to your memory, the City of Paris was the firſt to take up arms againſt the enemies of the State. It removed the ſoldiers by whom the National Aſſembly and the capital were ſurrounded. It accompliſhed its own liberty in aſcertaining yours. Its glory ſhall be, that the happineſs of France was engendered and brought forth in its boſom. The Revolution, which has been atchieved by courage, muſt be ſecured by wiſdom. It is your wiſdom, Gentlemen, that muſt weigh and fix the deſtiny of the empire. It is our duty to watch for you, to ſurround you with repoſe and tranquillity. —Every citizen ſhall be a ſoldier to the national guard—and the Commons that you now ſee before you, all the inhabitants of this City, will anſwer to the laſt drop of their blood for your ſafety, for the [illegible] which good citizens enjoy. It is thus the great agitations which the firſt burſts of Liberty naturally creates, cannot be expected to ſubſide all at once. A general motion once begun, muſt ceaſe by degrees; but happy circumſtances will accelerate the neceſſary repoſe. We can aſſure this auguſt Aſſembly, that the return of the King to Paris has given it happineſs, and his loved preſence will eſtabliſh durable peace."

"There is now no other movement but to ſurround him; and this deſirable good order is this day confirmed by your preſence. Peace is the fruit of wiſdom. If it even had not exiſted before, it would be begot by the reſpect which you inſpire.—What do you bring here? The duration of this empire by laws; its proſperity by laws; and the good of all by laws. In viewing the great and venerable ſenate, to whom I have the honour to addreſs myſelf, I think that I ſee the laws perſonified and exiſting.—Thoſe holy and eternal laws, which are about to ſpread themſelves over France, and to deſcend to poſterity for the univerſal good. Peace ſhall be in all future time the work of theſe laws. Peace ſhall be the [illegible] what we ought to reſpect!—*The Law and the King!*—theſe are what we ought to love!"

To this Speech, which was much applauded, the Preſident returned this anſwer;

"MESSIEURS,

"The National Aſſembly cannot doubt your zeal—the zeal of this Grand City, to concur in all meaſures, for the general tranquillity—for the public good!

"That Patriotiſm, the conſtant boaſt of Paris, the Aſſembly fail not recognizing in you!—They are aſſured of all your care! and that you will exert yourſelves for the repoſe of that Aſſembly from whoſe freedom alone it can reſult, that the Nation ſhall be free."

The order of the day being read for diſcuſſing the ſubject concerning the formation of the Provincial Aſſemblies, and the Government of the cities, towns, and villages in the kingdom,

M. Aubry de Bocher, and M. Savarin, were for rejecting the plan propoſed by the Conſtitutional Committee; which was however ably ſupported by M. d'Arambures.

After ſome debate, the queſtion was adjourned.

OCTOBER 20.

"Ordered, That to-morrow, at half an hour after ſix o'clock, the National Aſſembly ſhall repair in a body to the Thuilleries, to preſent an Addreſs to the King."

The Privy Council is authoriſed for the preſent to decide on all buſineſs now before them, and iſſue Proclamations for the ſtrict execution of the laws.

The Preſident informed the Aſſembly, that the Committee of Inquiry had a report to make concerning the diſturbances prevailing in Rouen, which, on account of its preſent commotions, is deferred by the better claſs of citizens.

The Preſident announced to the Aſſembly, that he had juſt received a letter from the Committee of Alencon, ſtating, that they ſubmitted themſelves entirely to the will of the National Aſſembly, and that on Monday next they would ſtate their motives for detaining the Vicomte de Caraman.

M. Target obſerved to the Aſſembly, that notwithſtanding the King's promiſe to publiſh the decree of the 4th of Auguſt, the office belonging to the Keeper of the Seals had neglected to do ſo.

On a motion having been formed on this ſubject, which was ably ſupported by M. Mirabeau, Chapelier, Demeunier, &c. the Keeper of the Seals was commanded, after a trifling diſpute concerning the propriety of that word, to an ſwer belonging to the Executive Power, to aſſign his reaſons for this neglect of duty.

The order of the day, being the fourth article of the plan propoſed by the Conſtitutional Committee, which has for its object the qualities neceſſary for a perſon to profeſs previous to his taking his ſeat in the National Aſſembly.

M. de Montlauſier was the firſt who ſpoke on this ſubject.

The principal points on which this gentleman inſiſted, were the admiſſion of Heads of Families only, and the excluſion of all who live in a ſtate of celibacy; for, ſays he, as the Clergy have neither wives nor children, nor ought to have any other views than thoſe which tend to another and a better world, they ſhould not be allowed to meddle with thoſe matters which concern the preſent.

He concluded by obſerving, that Citizens, while ſerving in the army, ought alſo to be declared incapable of ſitting or voting in the Aſſembly.

M. Demeunier ſupported the plan propoſed by the Committee; and after a ſlight diſcuſſion, it was reſolved that either to be an elector or a perſon elected, no other qualification was neceſſary than that of either having been born or become a Frenchman.

OCTOBER 21.

PUBLIC COMMOTIONS.

After the Biſhop of Nancy had read the proceedings of yeſterday, and a Member had obſerved, that hereafter the Preſident ought not to pronounce any ſtudied ſpeech, without communicating it to the Aſſembly, a deputation from the Commons of Paris requeſted to be introduced at the bar.

The object of their miſſion was to inform the Aſſembly of the commotions which had taken place in the capital during the laſt twenty-four hours.

The people, they ſaid, in particular, had ſeized a baker, an inhabitant of the diſtrict *Des Arcis*, whom they conducted in a tumultuous manner to the Hotel de Ville.

After a ſtrict examination of the Repreſentatives of the Commons, having diſcovered the moſt convincing proofs of his innocence, they harangued the mob, and attempted to procure his pardon, offering to try the ſuppoſed culprit in their own preſence, and to make them the Judges; but all their intreaties were uſeleſs; for the people, breaking into the apartments, threatened the lives of the Magiſtrates, and ſeizing the poor wretch, firſt hanged him, and then cut his head off, which they afterwards put on the point of a pole, and carried in proceſſion through the city.

The Deputies concluded with obſerving, that part of the National Militia had refuſed their aſſiſtance to quell the riot, and that nothing but the enforcing of Martial Law againſt all tumultuous aſſemblies could reſtore peace to the capital and the kingdom.

The ſame deputation returned again twice with ſimilar complaints; and, in the mean time, the Keeper of the Seals having entered, obſerved, that the decree concerning the rights of a Man and Citizen, not having as yet received the Royal ſanction, he did not think it proper to expedite its proclamation.

MARTIAL LAW AGAINST TUMULTUOUS ASSEMBLIES.

The troubles of the capital having engroſſed the attention of the National Aſſembly, M. de la Galaſſonniere, and ſeveral other Members, propoſed to enact [illegible] in regard to this matter.

Meſſrs. d'Eſtourmel, de Foucals, Barnave, &c. adopted this opinion, and objected to Martial Law.

M. Mirabeau was for applying to the executive power, concerning the means for furniſhing the people with proviſions, and to render the Miniſters of State reſponſible for the proper application of them.

M. de Robertſpierre obſerved, that it was not againſt a people periſhing with hunger that Martial Law ought to be inflicted; but againſt thoſe conſpirators who ſtill wiſhed to involve their country in blood, and who ought to be immediately tried for their crimes.

After ſome debate, the National Aſſembly ordered,

1. That the Conſtitutional Committee ſhould inſtantly retire, to conſider of a law againſt tumultuous aſſemblies.

2. That the Committee of Enquiry ſhould endeavour to diſcover the authors of the preſent troubles.

3. That the Committee of the Police of the Hotel de Ville ſhould furniſh them with the neceſſary documents.

4. That the Conſtitutional Committee do prepare a plan for a Criminal Tribunal, by Monday next.

5. That the King's Miniſters be ordered to declare what ſuccour the National Aſſembly can give them on the preſent occaſion, towards furniſhing France, and, in particular, the capital, with grain.

After half an hour's deliberation, M. Target returned from the Conſtitutional Committee, and read the plan of a decree againſt riotous aſſemblies; which, with an amendment propoſed by M. Duport, was unanimouſly received by the Committee, and is in ſubſtance as follows:

1. That the Municipal Officers ſhall be obliged to declare when military force is neceſſary and proper, on penalty of anſwering for the conſequences.

2. That, on the firſt appearance of a mob, theſe officers, or their deputies, ſhall demand the occaſion of it.

3. That, after the declaration of Martial Law, a red flag ſhall be diſplayed at the Hotel de Ville, and carried along the ſtreets.

4. That all mobs formed before, or continuing after the elevation of the red flag, ſhall be diſperſed by military force.

5. That, at the diſplaying of the red flag, all the Marechauſſee, militia, and ſoldiers, ſhall be obliged to act with their utmoſt energy in favour of the public intereſt and tranquillity.

6. That the mob ſhall be ſummoned three times to diſperſe.

7. That force ſhall be then employed.

8. If the people retire peaceably, the ringleaders alone ſhall be puniſhed; if without arms, by three years impriſonment—but if in arms, by death.

9. The ſame puniſhments to be inflicted againſt thoſe who commit any violence.

10. Degradation, and three years impriſonment, to be inflicted on all officers and ſoldiers who refuſe to obey thoſe orders, and to ſuffer death, if they aid, abet, or aſſiſt the rioters.

11. The Municipal Officers to make minutes of all proceedings.

12. After the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, or a proclamation ſtating the abolition of Martial Law, the white flag ſhall be hoiſted at the Hotel de Ville, and carried round the city.

All the Aſſembly ſighed at the idea of ſo terrible a law! It was, however, ordered to be ſent immediately for the Royal approbation; after which, it is to be printed, and diſperſed over the kingdom.

A BASTILE RELIC.

An affecting letter from an Italian Lady, a Madame LADOUZE-LASTOURS, *who was impriſoned in the* BASTILE, *and condemned to death, Sept.* 26. 1669.

"My dear child,

"I have juſt received the ſentence of death, and I feel nothing grievous in it, but the fear, leſt in dying, the ſame blow in reverberation will kill you. Death is, in one view, agreeable to me; becauſe it is an opportunity of making a ſacrifice to God: in another view, it overwhelms my ſoul in grief, as it obliges me to abandon the half of myſelf. I have no more words to ſay, than to bid you adieu with my mouth. O! unhappy me, that I cannot join it to thine. Kiſs theſe laſt characters; and ſo thoſe will kiſs the hand that writes them, and the heart that ſpeaks to thee.—*Adieu—for ever.*"

From my Priſon, Friday,
Sept. 27. 1669.

This letter being found in the Baſtile, it is evident that it never went where it was directed.

O deſpotiſm! infernal deſpotiſm!

This article is taken from authentic memoirs of the Baſtile, lately printed in Paris, in three volumes.

The following, found in the ſame collection, is curious; as well on account of the ſtile, as the celebrity of the writer's name, and the perſon to whom it is addreſſed.

It is from Madam SCARRON to FOUQUET.

"I don't know you enough to love you; and, perhaps, if I were to know you, I ſhould love you ſtill leſs. I have always avoided vice, and ſin I naturally hate; but I own to you I hate poverty much more.—I have received your ten thouſand crowns: and if you will ſend me another ten thouſand in two days, I ſhall ſee what I can do."

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The following account we received laſt night from Paris.

"God be praiſed! the ſacred fire of Liberty has at length ſpread itſelf to the country of the Inquiſition!

"An attempt having been made to prevent the Spaniards from reading our Newſpapers, or knowing the cauſes and effects of the Revolution which has happened in this country, the people of that kingdom have begun to ſatisfy their curioſity, by demanding the heads of the Inquiſitors. Six thouſand of the regular troops, which were ſent to Catalonia to quell the inſurgents, have only ſerved to exaſperate them more. Near two thouſand of the troops have joined their fellow-citizens, and the others remain inactive. The inſurrection, in ſhort, is become general in Spain.

"If therefore the Congreſs, which it is reported is to meet at Peterſburgh, to prevent the people of Europe from claiming the Eternal Rights of Men does not ſoon aſſemble, a General Revolution will ſoon take place on the Continent."

BRUSSELS, *October* 19.

This city has narrowly eſcaped from becoming an awful monument of civil diſcord and popular deſpair. A conſpiracy has juſt been detected to undermine and blow up the Houſes of Dalton and Trautſmandorff, the Lunay and Berthier, of the Netherlands, and the Guardhouſe, ſeizing of the Arſenal, and one of the Gates, and admitting a body of exiles into the city. The Conſpirators were not thoſe who had either ſpirit or vigour for martial enterprize, for the Nobles and the Youth are exiled. But the contagious ſentiment of general indignation had reached that portion of [illegible] peaceful habits of commercial opulence, the ſeclusion and feebleneſs of cloiſtered females, were animated and armed by public deſpair.—A quantity of powder and combuſtible materials had been introduced into a vault, where the treaſure has been uſually depoſited. The key of this vault had been furniſhed by the Emperor's Banker, who is fled. The Town Engineer had been employed in undermining the devoted houſes—arms and ammunition were buried in the gardens of ſome of the Conſpirators, and coin hid in the cells of the Nuns, in many Convents. But they were betrayed by their indiſcreet and confident exultation.

The vigilance of the Miniſterial ſpies, who have become ſo numerous as to poiſon all ſocial intercourſe, diſcovered the deſign. The firſt perſon apprehended, was the Preceptor of the children of the Duc d'Urſi. In the chamber of that ill-fated young man †, were found plans for taking off the Miniſter and General, manifeſtos to be ſcattered among the people, and other papers alluding to deſigns which it is believed the Government are not very anxious to divulge. That he is in poſſeſſion of the moſt important ſecrets, we may conclude from the earneſtneſs with which, after his arreſtment, the Ducheſs d'Urſi, ſolicited on her knees an interview of four minutes with him; but ſhe could not obtain her requeſt. The officer on guard was inexorable.

On the following day, twenty perſons were arreſted, among whom were the celebrated Linguet, Triſco, the Deputy Town Engineer, two Canons of the Church of St Gudule, and M. Berman, a reputable merchant, in whoſe garden were diſcovered 1000 cartridges, with two muſket balls in each. The Town Engineer himſelf, Mr W—— the banker, and ſeveral other perſons of conſequence, have eſcaped. The conſternation and diſmay ſurpaſs deſcription. The *Enlevimins* proceed hourly, and every man ſeems to expect, with ſilent deſpair, the mandate that is to conduct him to his dungeon. Meanwhile, the wantoneſs of oppreſſion proceeds with rapid ſtrides in the country. In conſequence of the ſuppoſed partiality of the Abbots for the patriots, the Emperor has publiſhed an edict, ſequeſtrating all the Abbeys of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the adminiſtration of their revenue. Theſe adminiſtrators, each of them attended by 100 grenadiers and 100 dragoons, have entered on their office, and the famiſhed ſavages of Croatia and Sclavonia, revel in the enjoyment of all the delicious wines that miniſtered to the luxury of the Flemiſh Monks. An ordinance has been publiſhed, enjoining all the Nobles, who have been ſo long voluntary exiles, to return, within three weeks, to their ſeats, under pain of forfeiture of their eſtates. The Duke of Aremberg alone will loſe by the execution of this edict, about 36,000 l. a-year.

Should all this fail to unite and inſpirit all the people—"*Heaven's! how unlike their Belgic ſires of old!*"

† He is ſaid to have a brother, partner in a commercial houſe in London

LONDON,——OCTOBER 26.

This morning their Majeſties and the three elder Princeſſes, after attending morning prayers, went out an airing. The King and Queen in their low phaeton, the Princeſſes in their coaches, as uſual.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who has been at Rainham Hall ſince Thurſday, went yeſterday from thence to Newmarket, to meet his Brothers and the French Nobility.

His Majeſty hunts again at Windſor to-morrow.

Friday his Excellency the French Ambaſſador gave a dinner to the Dukes of Leeds and Dorſet, with moſt of the Foreign Miniſters, &c. at his houſe in Portman-ſquare.

Friday morning the Duke of Orleans, the French Miniſter, and another foreign Nobleman, went to Windſor on a viſit to the King, Queen, and Royal Family. On the Duke's return to town he gave a grand dinner to ſeveral of the Nobility, French Gentlemen, &c. at his houſe in Park-lane.

The caſe of the Duke of Orleans's arrival in England ought to be ſtated to the public, leſt an unkind imputation ſhould be caſt upon his Highneſs's conduct, which he does not deſerve: His popularity was equalled at Paris by nothing but his deſerts, and this increaſed the fears of the Grand Monarque and his Queen, who apprehended that the end of all the tumults in their capital would be nothing leſs than their own depoſition or ſuſpenſion, and the exaltation of his Highneſs to the Regency. Their fears operated ſo ſtrongly as to create their ſuſpicions that he was not either ignorant of, or averſe to, ſuch a meaſure. As ſoon as this alarm was hinted to him, he ſaw that there might be a probability of ſo great an iſſue, and, with a generoſity unſpeakable, reſolved to quiet their minds, by abſtaining himſelf from the poſſibility of becoming the idol of the people. But as the ſituation of affairs is ſuch, that it would be natural for the people of both nations to apprehend that he left his own country for ſome enterprize or negociation, he procured letters both from his King and from the National Aſſembly, declaring that he was not charged with an embaſſy, but had their free permiſſion to depart for his own motives and ſatisfaction. This certainly juſtifies his Highneſs from any aſperſion for having his country in its diſtreſs.

The Sovereign of *Cochin China*, about twenty months ſince, diſpatched his infant ſon to relate to the King of France, that his unnatural ſubjects had riſen againſt him, and placed an uſurper on the throne. "Return" ſaid the unſuſpecting Louis, "I will ſee his Crown reſtored—and make his ſubjects as *obedient* as my *own!*"

The flag promotions will be in a limited degree till about July or Auguſt next; when a promotion will be made, ſo extenſive as to take in Capt. Goodall, and probably one or two below him.

At preſent, the utmoſt the Admiralty will do, is to give flag rank to the Duke of Clarence; and alſo to Commiſſioner Laforey, previous to his ſailing to the Leeward Iſlands.

Mr Jefferſon, the Miniſter from the American ſtates to France, having obtained leave to return to America on his private affairs, the Congreſs have been pleaſed to appoint William Short, Eſq; to act as *Charge d'Affaires* during his abſence.

By the laſt Dutch Mail we learn, that advices have been received in Holland from Philadelphia, of a late severe illneſs of General Waſhington. His complaint was a hectic fever, and the ſymptoms very alarming indeed. Such was the regard of his fellow-citizens for this great and good man, that chains were run across the ſtreets, adjacent to the Preſidential Houſe, to prevent carriages from paſſing. The account adds, that, when the diſpatches came away his Excellency was conſiderably recovered.

By the arrival of the Swallow, Captain Furnele, at Hoſe from Newfoundland, which veſſel brings letters as late a date as the 23d of laſt month, we are informed, that the fiſhery has proved very ſucceſsful, for the fiſh were ſcarcely ever known to have been in [illegible] river, ſcarcely half the quantity of oil has been produced as has been common when the number of fiſh caught has been far leſs.

This veſſel likewiſe brings an account, that a ſhip from Dublin, bound to ſome part of North America, had touched at Bay Bulls, and put on ſhore 170 perſons, men and women, that were paſſengers on board her; that they ſoon began to commit many outrages, and after ſtaying a day or two at the place, proceeded weſtward to St John's, continuing to do much violence to the inhabitants in their way; that, at their arrival at the latter place, it was with extreme difficulty they could be kept from much miſchief, and not until upwards of ſeventy of them had been taken into cuſtody. The Governor was extremely aſſiduous in his exertions in this buſineſs, and the inhabitants have been very liberal in their contributions towards defraying the expence of hiring a veſſel to bring thoſe miſcreants home.

The Sandwich, Gage, from the South Sea Fiſhery, arrived at Marazion. She brings an accounnt of the [illegible] arrived at St Helena—the crew very ſickly.

Thurſday arrived in the River, the Nottingham, Captain Bunney, from Peterſburgh, which place he left September 28.; on the 29th fell in with part of the Ruſſian fleet, making for that port; on the 30th was brought to, by a large Swediſh frigate, who was watching their motions, the captain of which reported, that their fleet was at their moorings at Carlſcrone; ſo that another engagement between theſe two powers by ſea this ſeaſon is not to be expected.

Tring, the Prince of Wales's Chairman, has petitioned his Royal Highneſs to allow him to fight. The Prince's reply, which marks the fineſt feelings and humanity, was, that as he was unfortunate enough to be preſent at a battle in which one of the parties was killed, he could by no means give his conſent.

The ſeveral ſums betted on the battle between Johnſon and Perrins are, on a moderate computation, eſtimated at 30,000 l. Mr Bullock only had ſeveral thouſands pending on the iſſue of the conteſt, and fortunately for him he was on the right ſide of the poſt.

At this critical juncture it is very impolitic in Mr Pitt to ſuffer Ireland to be governed by a *boy* in politics; but this will not appear ſtrange, when we reflect that he propoſed, that the *great ſeal* ſhould repreſent the Sovereign of *Great Britain!*

PRICES OF STOCKS, Oct. 26.

Bank Stock, 185¾ a ½.	Ditto Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 78⅝ a ⅞.	Ditto Bonds, 105 a 106 prem.
Ditto con. 79⅝ a ¾.	South Sea Stock, —
Ditto 1726, —	Ditto Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 98⅝ a ¾.	New Ditto —
5 per cent. 117¾ a ⅞ a ¾.	3 per cent. 1751, —
Bank Long. Ann. 23⅞.	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 1779, 7-16ths a ½.	Exchequer bills, —
Short 1777, —	Lottery Tickets, 16 l.
Tontine, —	
India Stock, —	

EXCHANGES ON

Amſterdam,	38 4	Oporto,	5 6⅜
Ditto Sight,	38 1	Paris,	27½
Rotterdam,	38 6	Ditto 2 U.	27
Hamburg,	35 3	Bourdeaux 2 U.	27⅝
Liſbon,	5 6⅝	Dublin,	8

WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 25. N. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

EARL OF ABERCORN.

Thurſday morning laſt, the remains of the late Earl of Abercorn were removed from Burrowbridge in Yorkſhire, to his Lordſhip's ſeat at Duddingſton Lodge, in the neighbourhood of this city, where they arrived on Tueſday evening, and lay in ſtate till this morning, when they ſet out for interment in Paiſley Abbey, the burying place of that noble family.

The following is the order of proceſſion:

1ſt, A conductor on horſeback, with black cloak, and ſilk hatband.

2d, Four Mutes on horſeback, properly equipped with ſtaves, ſilk covers, ſcarves, and hatbands.

3d, Four Gentlemen on horſeback, carrying four banners, repreſenting the armorial bearings of the family.

4th, A Gentleman on horſeback, bare-headed, carrying before him the coronet, cap, and cuſhion, dreſſed with ſilk eſcutcheons, and led by proper pages.

5th, A Gentleman on foot, carrying a ſtate lid of rich oſtrich feathers, adorned with ſilk pencils and proper heraldry.

6th, Six Gentlemeu on horſeback, in mourning cloaks and ſilk hatbands.

7th, The hearſe drawn by ſix horſes, dreſſed in an elegant manner with eſcutcheons, banners, ſhields, and creſts; the hearſe and horſes covered with black velvet.

8th, Six mourning coaches, drawn by ſix horſes; coachmen and poſtillions dreſſed in black cloaks and ſilk hatbands.

9th, His Lordſhip's coach, drawn by ſix horſes, the coachman and poſtillion in black cloaks and ſilk hatbands; his own footman on the back of the coach in deep mourning.

The proceſſion entered Edinburgh about eleven o'clock, and when it had reached the New Town, the bells in St Andrew's ſteeple rung a dead peal.

The company are expected to reach Hollytown this night, and proceed to Paiſley to-morrow.

Miſs Grizel Farquharſon, oldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr Alexander Farquharſon, accomptant, died, at Gogar Bank, on the 23d current.

On Saturday laſt the 24th current, died at Glaſgow, John Gordon of Balmoor, Eſq; writer to the ſignet. His friends will pleaſe to accept of this notification of his death.

Died at Fraſerfield, on the 25th inſtant, William Fraſer, Eſq; of Fraſerfield, in the 37th year of his age.

The 21ſt inſtant, died at Aberdeen, Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of Robert Stevens, Eſq.

On Monday the 19th inſtant was married at the Manſe of Carmunnock, William M'Cun, jun. merchant in Greenock, to Miſs Suſanah French.

Monday arrived at Dumbreck's Hotel, St Andrews Square, New Town, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Pembroke.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Lonſdale ſailed, early on Sunday morning, from Whitehaven, in the Lowther, Captain Simpſon, (one of his Lordſhip's veſſels) for Scotland, on a viſit to the Earl of Galloway.

Dr Black, Profeſſor of Chymiſtry in this Univerſity, was lately choſen unanimouſly one of the ſix *Aſſociés Etrangers* of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris; the greateſt literary honour in Europe.

A learned gentleman of this city, yeſterday, received the following account: "The celebrated Dr Herſchell has diſcovered a ſeventh ſatellite moving round Saturn, and ſtill nearer to his body than any of the reſt. It is about 26 ſeconds only of apparent diſtance from his [illegible] periodic time of this ſatellite is leſs than 24 hours. That of the 6th is 32 h. 48 min. 12 ſec.—Saturn's ring continues ſtill viſible by Dr Herſchell's largeſt teleſcope; and, a few nights ago, he ſaw three of the ſatellites on the ring at one time. The ring appears to him to be every where of an uniform thickneſs."

We are informed, by a reſpectable correſpondent, that a Committee of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Academies of Medicine and Surgery at Paris, were ordered, by the King, to draw up inſtructions for building a new Infirmary, in place of the Hotel Dieu. In their report, they have given an account of the regiſter of patients and deaths in the moſt celebrated Infirmaries in Europe;—among others, of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, from which it appears, that in fifteen years the deaths were 1 in 25¼. The next to this is the Hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt, at Rome, where the deaths were 1 to 13¼. All the others are below this. This muſt redound to the credit of our Medical education at Edinburgh.

PRIVATE THEATRE, MARIONVILLE.

The meeting of the Caledonian Hunt having drawn to town a great concourſe of perſons of ſuperior rank, it became neceſſary to amuſe them with different entertainments. We had accordingly Fox-hunting —Horſe-races —Aſſemblies—The Theatre— Public Breakfaſts—Dinners—&c. every day. But of all the entertainments on this occaſion, that given by Mr and Mrs Macrae, at Marionville, on Monday laſt, may be conſidered as the moſt claſſical and elegant, who that evening preſented a very ſelect and reſpectable company with the repreſentation of Otway's Tragedy of *Venice Preſerv'd*.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

The Duke of Venice,	HON. CHARLES TUFTON.
Bedamar, - -	MAJOR DESPARD.
Elliott, - -	MR AMERY.
Renault, - -	MR JUSTICE.
Spinoſa, - -	MR GRANT.
Priuli, - -	MR HUNTER.
Jaffier, - -	MR MACRAE.
Pierre, - -	MR LEMAISTRE.
And Belviders, -	MRS MACRAE,

When this Tragedy was formerly repreſented at Marionville, in the month of April laſt, we gave a particular account of the performance. It will, therefore, be unneceſſary to ſay much with reſpect to Monday's entertainment.

The part of *Pierre*, formerly performed by Mr Mackewan, was, in his abſence, undertaken by Mr Lemaiſtre. This gentleman ſhowed, that he perfectly underſtood the character, which he went through with much propriety and ſpirit; and, though a firſt eſſay, without the ſmalleſt embarraſſment.

Mr Macrae's *Jaffier* was judiciouſly performed. His countenance was expreſſive, conſtantly varying as his mind was alternately affected by the feelings of honour, or the tenderneſs of love. His action natural and eaſy, and much that of a gentleman. His parting with Pierre was manly, and affecting.

Mr Juſtice, in the character of *Renault*, as well as all the other gentlemen, made a moſt reſpectable appearance in their different parts.

Of Mrs Macrae's dramatic powers we have repeatedly had occaſion to take notice. Their ſuperior excellence has been felt, and will be acknowled by every perſon of taſte or feeling who has had the honour of attending the Theatre at Marionville. Suffice it to ſay, that the character of *Belvidera* was perhaps never better performed, not even by Mrs Macrae herſelf, if we are to judge by that beſt of all teſtimonies—the tears of a moſt reſpectable audience.

After the play, the company were highly entertained with an Epilogue, written by Mrs Macrae, which contained much point, and was ſpoken by that Lady with infinite humour and ſpirit.

The principal people preſent were, the Ducheſs of Buccleugh—Lady Mary and Lady Frances Montague—Lady Frances Douglas—Lady Pembroke—Lady Morton—Lady Harriet Don—Lady Elizabeth Cunninghame—Lady Iſabella Douglas—Lady Helen Hall—Lady Grace Douglas—Lady Clark, &c.—the Duke of Montague—the Earl of Moray—the Earl of Glencairn—Lord Sempill—Lord Daer—Lord Carberry—Sir Gilbert Elliot—Sir John Wrotteſley—Sir John Clerk—Sir John Macpherſon—Hon. Henry Erſkine, &c

It muſt give the higheſt pleaſure to every perſon intereſted in the proſperity of this city, to reflect, that in all human probability we ſhall, in the courſe of two or three years, be poſſeſſed of the moſt beautiful and commodious College in the world. The deſigns of Mr Adam are remarkable for their elegance and ſimplicity; and that artiſt has the happy talent of uniting with theſe the greateſt convenience and aptitude for the very purpoſes for which his buildings are intended.

The Rev. Dr. Rudd, of Edinburgh, is inſtituted in the Rectory of Full Sutton, near Pocklington, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

Monday night, or Tueſday morning, an attempt was made to break the priſon of Edinburgh. Some boys confined there had got two knives, which they made into ſaws, cut through the floor, and, with an iron crow, broke through another apartment. They were joined by the other criminals, and ſome of them got into the common hall. The centinel, about two o'clock, hearing the noiſe, immediately gave the alarm with his rattle, and inſtantly a party of the guard was at the priſon; the priſoners immediately ſubmitted, and were all properly ſecured. Great praiſe is due to the city guard for their good and alert behaviour. The rattles introduced ſome time ago, have been of great uſe on this, as well as on other occaſions.

Tueſday morning, a malt-kiln, in the North Back of the Canongate, was diſcovered to be on fire. The Magiſtrates and City Guard, with the fire-engines, gave immediate aſſiſtance; but the premiſſes, with a conſiderable quantity of malt, were deſtroyed before the fire was got under.

Great praiſe is due to the Magiſtrates of Leith for their laudable ſcheme of prohibiting carters from driving their carts ſo careleſsly on the ſtreets to the great danger of lives, and for ſome other reſolutions relative to prohibiting brokers from buying articles without being certain they are honeſtly come by.

We hear that the Royal George and Royal Charlotte, Exciſe Yachts, fell in with an armed ſmuggling cutter off Berwick, and that after exchanging broadſides with both, ſhe made off. It is ſaid the ſmuggler mounts 24 guns.

On Monday, arrived in Leith Roads, his Majeſty's ſhip Champion, Captain Edward, from a cruize.

We hear, by Captain Lawſon of the Lorentia, who arrived at Grangemouth the 26th inſtant, from Chriſtiana, that, on the 10th inſtant, he met with a very heavy gale at ſea, and was obliged to ſail for Arundel. Same evening, five large veſſels were wrecked within twenty Engliſh miles of that place, and all the crews periſhed. One of them was a large Dane, from veſſels he could give no account of.

The Courier, Maclarty, from Barbadoes, to Greenock, is put into Lochindal, in Iſla, all well.

The Charleſtown, Mackellar, is arrived at Charleſtown, from Clyde.

Nancy, Cochran, at Rotterdam, from Clyde.

On Friday laſt, was held at Lauder, an annual market, on which occaſion never was their known ſo many ſervants to hire. The wages in general were low. The crop is almoſt all in in the neighbourhood, owing to the good weather of laſt week and the beginning of this.

We hear, that ſeveral manufactures of tobacco and ſnuff are begun in the Iſle of Mann.

We are credibly informed there is to be run for at Hamilton, on Monday the 2d of November, a match between his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Mr Baird of Newbyth, a two mile heat for one hundred guineas—the Gentlemen to ride alſo a hack race for ten guineas over the ſame courſe for horſes that never ſtarted for fifty pounds. No hack race except three [illegible]

Effects of the mildneſs of the ſeaſon.—There is now in a garden at Chilſholme, near Hawick, an Apple-Tree, in as fine bloſſom as perhaps has been ſeen at any ſeaſon; and what is more remarkable, a quantity of Bean-Stalks, to the number of an hundred, having been left in the ground after the crop of beans was taken from them, are all again now in full bloſſom.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

VERSES

ON BUILDING A NEW COLLEGE.

I.

HAIL Scotia, realm of ancient might,
Renown'd for matchleſs deeds of fight;
Though ſpread with rugged mountains round,
Though bleak thy air, and bare thy ground,
Let others boaſt a milder air,
And fields with richer plenty fair,
A nobler praiſe belongs to thee,
The courage of the brave, and ſpirit of the free!

II.

Thy mountains Roman power defied,
Repulſed their armies, check'd their pride,
And Rome from Scottiſh courage found,
Its univerſal empire's bound:
Theſe mountains, of the brave the ſeat,
Gave freedom ſtill its laſt retreat,
Our Sires, aſſailed by numbers, ſtood,
There braved the force of foes, and poured their generous blood.

III.

Long were they preſs'd by ſtronger foes,
And fierce the ſtriſe of battle roſe,
To numbers forc'd to quit the field,
But never baſely known to yield:
For rights attack'd by party-rage,
They fought and died through ev'ry age,
Till freedom crowned their generous toil,
Bade peace adorn the land, and plenty bleſs the ſoil.

IV.

Now Commerce ſpread her ſwelling ſails,
Invoked the aid of friendly gales,
And dar'd in queſt of wealth explore
The products of each diſtant ſhore;
Arts, ſmiling, followed in her train,
Together Arts and Commerce reign,
And, frightened long by hoſtile rage,
The Muſe, with peace reſtored, inſpired the claſſic page.

V.

EDINA, to thy ſons belong
The meeds of Science and of Song;
Thine ſeldom gained in modern days
The palm of the Hiſtoric praiſe;
Thine Med'cine's ſalutary art,
Skilled aid more powerful to impart;
Thine, what, or uſeful, or refin'd,
Can ſtrengthen, or adorn, improve, or pleaſe the mind.

VI.

But to the SCOTTISH Muſe's ſway,
While diſtant vot'ries homage pay,
And ſeek, aſſembled from each ſhore,
EDINA's walls, in queſt of lore,
See, the rude work of ancient hands,
The fav'rite ſeat of Learning ſtands;
No coſtly art, nor ſtrength diſplays,
A mean and ſhapeleſs pile, that with each blaſt decays!

VII.

While Commerce, with unſparing hand,
Diffuſes riches through the land,
In the gay ſquare, and crowded ſtreet,
While works of art and wealth we meet;
And thus enlarged, adorned to view,
EDINA ſeems to riſe anew;
Shall this alone, the nation's ſtain,
Thus meanly poor, and rude, ſhall Learning's ſeat remain?

VIII.

No more—Methinks I ſee the wall
Already tottering to its fall!
Methinks I ſee the riſing pile
The future glory of our iſle!
Ye rich, and great, the tribute pay,
Your bounty here, your taſte diſplay,
With liberal hand the ſtructure rear,
Whoſe fame, nor ſudden rage, nor ſlow decay, ſhall fear!

IX.

Already in the grand deſign
See art and opulence combine!
While wealth affords the rich ſupplies,
See, planned by art, the ſtructure riſe,
Where ſtrength and beauty claim a place,
And regularity and grace,
Simple, yet great, adorned, yet plain
Abode, where every Muſe, and every grace may reign!

X.

Seat of the learned and the polite,
There ſcience ſhall with taſte unite,
And there again, no more deplored,
Another Athens be reſtored,
While crowds admiring ſhall repair
In queſt of diſtant knowledge there.
Thus ſaid the Muſe,—and bade me pay
Sincere, though ſmall, the tribute of a lay!

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

			Temp.	Bar.
Tueſday,	27.	8 A. M.	46	30.10
		8 P. M.	48	30.17
Wedneſday,	28.	8 A. M.	44	30.10
		8 P. M.	46	29.96
Thurſday,	29.	8 A. M.	40	29.80

PRICES OF MEAL—EDINBURGH MARKET, Oct. 27.

QUANTITIES.

Lothian, 129 Bolls—South Country, 196 Ditto.

Lothian per Boll.		S. Country per Boll.		Price per Peck.	
First,	14 6	First,	14 0	First,	0 11
Second,	14 3	Second,	13 6	Second,	0 10½
Third,	14 0	Third,	13 0	Third,	0 10

BANKRUPT.

John Dovey of Great Marlborough-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St Mary-le-bonne, in the county of Middleſex, linendraper.—John Ogden and John Booth, both late of Manchester, in the county of Lancaſter, fuſtian-manufacturers and copartners.—Walter Watkins of the pariſh of Lanedewyrcwm, in the county of Brecon, merchant.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

24. Providence, Calton, from Inverneſs, grain.
26. Charlotte, M'Laren, from Leith, iron.
Lorentia, Larſon, from Chriſtiana, deals.
27. Chriſtian, Wilſon, from Cramond, iron.

IN THE COURSE OF NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY,
WITH
ALL THE MODERN DISCOVERIES.
ILLUSTRATED WITH
THIRTEEN COPPERPLATES.

By Mr LAVOISIER, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Royal Society of Medicine, and Agricultural Society of Paris—of the Royal Society of London—and of the Societies of Orleans, Bologna, Baſil, Philadelphia, Haarlem, Manchester, &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
By R. KERR, F.R. AND A.S.E.
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Surgeon to the Orphan Hoſpital.

☞ Beſides an accurate and circumſtantial account of all the Modern Diſcoveries, and of the New Chemical Theory which Mr Lavoiſier and the French Philoſophers have eſtabliſhed upon theſe, in oppoſition to the Doctrine of Phlogiſton, the above work contains a full ſyſtem of Philoſophical Chemiſtry, and gives, what is not to be found in any other work, a complete account, illuſtrated with plates, of every inſtrument and apparatus neceſſary in the modern and pneumatic chemiſtry.

CANONGATE KILLWINNING LODGE.

THE Right Worſhipful MASTER begs leave to inform the Brethren of this Lodge, That the Monthly Meeting is to be held on *Tueſday* evening next at 7 o'clock, in place of Thurſday. He hopes, on this occaſion, to be favoured with a numerous attendance, as the buſineſs relative to the proceſſion to lay the Foundation Stone of the New College, will then be laid before them.

As ſeveral Gentlemen may wiſh to be initiated into the myſteries of the Craft previous to the proceſſion, ſuch as are properly recommended may have an opportunity any evening at ſeven o'clock, betwixt and the 16th November.

IRISH BEEF, PORK, AND TONGUES.

To be SOLD by public auction,

IN the warehouſe of William Sibbald and Co. Leith, on Friday the 30th curt. at twelve o'clock mid-day,

17 Barrels Iriſh Cargo Beef,
30 Barrels Iriſh Cargo Pork—and
9 Half-barrels Iriſh Ox Tongues.

The articles of ſale to be ſeen by applying to William Grisly, auctioneer, or at the counting-houſe of the expoſers.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Oct. 11. Perth, Ingils, from Pillaw for Amſterdam, rye.
Veta Nova, Spittle, from Memel for Grangemouth.
12. Endeavour, Gullen, from ditto, for Ayr, timber.
Neptune, Balfour, from Peterſburgh for London, hemp.
13. Fortitude, Dobbie, from ditto for Leith, deals and iron.
Uranio, Dobbie, from Memel for ditto, timber.
Venus, Normond, from ditto for Dyſart, ditto.
Charlotte, Goodſman, from St Peterſburgh, for Dunbar.
Minerva, Gibbon, from ditto for Ancona, ſundries.
Graſton, Adams, from ditto for Dundee, flax.
Oct. 14. Maryann, Oſwald, from Peterſburgh for Grangemouth, ſundries.
Eliſabeth, Beveridge, from Memel for Leith, timber.
Fortune, Brebner, from Dantzig, for Aberdeen, aſhes &c.
Burdon, Ritchie, from Memel for Leith, timber.
Three Friends, Barns, from ditto for ditto, ditto.
17. Minorca, Davidſon, from Roan for Peterſburgh, goods,
Mary, Carmichael, from Gottenburgh or Memel,
Helen, Low, from ditto for Pillaw, herrings.
Swinton, Bonner, from Liverpool for Stockholm, ſalt.
Nancy, Davidſon, from Plymouth, for the Baltic, ballaſt.
Remains wind bound,
17. Peggy, Pearſon, from Memel for Dundee, timber.

ELSINORE, *October* 17. 1789. WOOD and HOWDON.

Wind S. E. freſh gale

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromneſs,

Unity of Whitby, Peacock, from Memel, for Dumfries, wood.
6. Alexander of and for Irvine, M'Pherſon, from Gottenburgh, iron and deals.
Britannia of and for Lancaſter, Roper, from Memel.
Betty of and for ditto, Trolfall, from Chriſtiana, dales.
George of and for Wigton, Turnbull, from Gottenburgh, iron and plank.
[illegible]
Carliſle, wood.
Kirkham of ditto, Buſhby, from Memel for Workinton.
Royal Recovery of Stromneſs, Wood, from Bo-neſs, for Greenock, wheat.
Friendſhip of Stromneſs, Beaton, from Borrowſtounneſs for Greenock, grain.

Remains in ſaid Harbour,

Eagle of Blyth, Ogle, from Liverpool for Lubeck, ſalt.
Mary of and from Stornaway, Scott, for Cromarty.
Gardener of and for Stromneſs, Cruickſhanks, for Leith.

SAILED FROM GREENOCK,

Ranger, Wallace, for Boſton.
Jeſſie, Roger, for Virginia.
23. Union, M'Naught, for St Ubes.
Fortune, Howe, for Tortola.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Oct. 24. Laurel, Hudſon, from Whitby, with oats.
26. Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, with goods and oats.
Helen, Cairns, from Hull, with goods.
Temple, Bridges, from Hamburgh, with ditto.
Providence, Wilſon, from Rochelter, with apples.
Ann, M'Donald, from Charleſtoun, with lime.
Fortune, Charteris, from Alloa, with coals.
29. Leith, Cluſton, from Peterſburgh, with goods.
Edinburgh, Curry, from Gottenburgh, dales and iron.

SAILED,

Betſey, Robertſon, for Berwick, with goods.
Nancy, White, for Hull, with ditto.
Helen, Anderſon, for Rotterdam, with goods.

NOTICE TO THE UNDERWRITERS,

And others intereſted in the
BRIGANTINE ENDEAVOUR.

ALL perſons having claims upon the Brigantine Endeavour, Capt. Robertſon, or her cargo, on a voyage from Clyde to Halifax, in the year 1781, are deſired to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with Alexander Campbell, writer in Glaſgow, before the 1ſt of December next, in order that a diviſion of the proceeds of ſaid veſſel and cargo may take place.

Thoſe who fail to lodge their claims ſo authenticated, againſt ſaid day, will be cut off from any ſhare of ſaid proceeds, which are then, or ſoon after, to be diviſded.

THE DIANA,

A New Ship,

James Campbell Maſter, for *James Ritchie*,
Now lying at Miller's Wharf, below Burt-Street, Eaſt Smithfield, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent on the Frith of Forth, deliverable at Leith, and will ſail the 5th of November.

FOR LEGHORN, TO RETURN TO LEITH,

THE BRIG
NATHANIEL AND MARY,
JAMES JOHNSTON Maſter,

Will ſail for Leghorn the 10th November, and will take a freight for Gibraltar or any Port in the Mediterranean. For freight out or home, apply to William Sibbald and Co. merchants, Leith.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS
FOR CHARLESTON,

THOMAS JOHNSTON Maſter,

Will be clear to receive goods on board by the 19th, and to ſail for Charleſton, South Carolina, by the 30th curt.

This is a ſtout Britiſh-built ſhip, has good accommodation for paſſengers, to whom proper attention will be paid by the maſter,

For freight or paſſage, apply to James and Andrew Tod in Borrowſtounneſs, or to George Oſwald and Co. Glaſgow.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, Oct. 12 1789.

SHOP ON NORTH BRIDGE OF EDINBURGH,
FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-houſe, on Monday the 9th of November next, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

THAT large SHOP ſituated on the North Bridge, and the firſt immediately ſouth of the entry to the Fleſh-market, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Charles Phin, linendraper and haberdaſher.

It ſeems very unneceſſary to mention the many advantages that muſt accrue to the poſſeſſor of this ſhop, from ſo favourable a ſituation, and from an acceſs ſo eaſy, being immediately off the pavement.

The articles of roup are in the hands of Mr James Buchan, writer to the ſignet, St James's Square.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE BARONY of GARGUNNOCK in the ſhire of Stirling, is to be SOLD by auction in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 26th day of November next, at ſix in the evening.

This eſtate is ſituated on the ſouth banks of the Forth, ſix miles weſt from Stirling, is in good condition, and yet capable of great improvements. The preſent rent is about 600 l. Sterling.

There is a large good houſe, a complete ſet of offices, a garden well ſtocked, a pigeon houſe in high order, and every thing neceſſary for the accommodation of a family.

The eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords qualifications for two freeholds. The patronage of the pariſh alſo belongs to the eſtate, and is to be ſold with it.

The gardener and ſervants at Gargunnock will ſhow the premiſſes, and James Ferrier, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale, and explain other particulars.

IRISH & ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 26. CORNHILL,
Oppoſite the Royal Exchange, London.

THE TICKETS are ſold, and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HORNSBY AND CO. *Stock Brokers,*

Appointed and licenſed by Government, for the ſpecial purpoſe of ſelling and ſharing Tickets in the preſent Iriſh State Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 12th of November next, and in the Engliſh State Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 22d of February 1790.

And, for the certain ſecurity of their friends and cuſtomers, who purchaſe Shares at their Office, they beg leave to acquaint them, that they have adopted the following undeniable mode, which cannot fail of removing every idea of doubt with regard to the holder of a Share of a Ticket being equally ſafe and ſecure, in the payment of the prize, as the poſſeſſor of a whole Ticket.

By the preſent act of Parliament, Hornſby and Co. need only leave the Tickets ſhared by them in the hands of Government three days after they are drawn; but Hornſby and Co poſitively engage with the Public, That all Tickets ſhared by them ſhall remain in the hands of Government (with whom they are now depoſited), for the more ample ſecurity of the holder of the Share, until the payment of ſuch Share or Shares is fully diſcharged by Hornſby and Co.

It has been an invariable rule with the houſe of Hornſby and Co. to offer the very leſt ſecurity to their worthy friends and the Public, on whoſe patronage and ſupport they rely. They likewiſe humbly aſſure the Public, That it ſhall be their conſtant ſtudy to give every teſtimony of regard for the innumerable favours received during a period of twenty-three Lotteries; and they earneſtly ſolicit their orders on the preſent occaſion.

The large number of Capital Prizes ſold, ſhared, and regiſtered, by Hornſby and Co. are too numerous to mention in this publication; they therefore inform the Public, for the more early intelligence of the holders of Capital Prizes, bought at their Office, they ſhall follow their old invariable rule, by advertiſing every Capital Prize on the day it is drawn, and the whole at the concluſion of the drawing.

Correct Numerical and Regiſter Books are kept; and Tickets and Shares regiſtered, at 6 d. per number.

All Shares ſold at this Office will be ſtamped agreeable to act of Parliament.

Money for Prizes will be paid at this Office, as ſoon as drawn.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no buſineſs in the Lottery tranſacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their ſeveral Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and ſold by Commiſſion.

Office of Inſpector of Lottery Offices, *at the* Stamp-office *in* London.

WHEREAS it appears by an advertiſement ſigned *Shergold and Co.* as proprietors of an unlicenſed Lottery Office in Lombard Street—That One Hundred Guineas reward will be given by them to any perſon of the name of *Shergold* to appear as the owner of that office, by the name of *Hugh*, *Henry*, or *Humphry Shergold*; and whereas there is not any perſon of the name of Shergold, licenſed to deal in Lottery tickets, all chances, ſhares, or agreements, ſigned *Shergold*, are therefore illegal, and nothing can be recovered thereon; notice is hereby given to all Riders, Printers, Shopkeepers, and others their agents whatever, in the different Country Towns and other parts of Great Britain, that all and every perſon of perſons who ſhall be found ſelling any ſuch, or any other illegal chances, ſhares, or agreements in the Lottery, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law, and all Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and other Civil Officers within their reſpective juriſdictions are ſtrictly required by the act of 27 of his preſent Majeſty, c. 1. to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the committing of any of the offences above mentioned. And the Public are hereby requeſted to give their aſſiſtance, by ſending information to this office of the perſons that may be found offending as aforeſaid.

T. WOOD,
Inſpector of Lottery Offices.

ROSS HOUSE.
A HOUSE AND OFFICES TO LET,
AND
Sale of Household Furniture.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES of ROSS HOUSE, as lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed General Alexander Mackay.—The houſe is extremely commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices conſiſt of ſtabling for eight horſes, a coach-houſe that will hold two carriages, and many other conveniencies. They are in good order, having been built within theſe few years.—And

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 16th of November next,

The Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in Roſs-Houſe, conſiſting of all ſorts of Kitchen Furniture, Dining-room, Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture of all kinds; Glaſs and Stone Ware, Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, and two Eight-day Clocks. Alſo, a quantity of Wines, of different kinds.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Mr Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet.

The houſekeeper at Roſs Houſe will ſhow the premiſſes.

SALMON FISHINGS AND OAK WOODS,
PERTHSHIRE.

To be LET by public roup, upon Monday the 5th day of November next at twelve o'clock mid-day,

THE Salmon Fiſhings, with the Keith or Cruive, on the water of Erracht, belonging to Colonel MacPherſon of Blairgowrie.

AS ALSO to be ſold by public roup, in manner to be afterwards advertiſed, the whole of the Oak, Birch, and other Woods growing on the lands of Mawſe, in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie.

For further particulars application is to be made to Mr Whitſon of Parkhill, or William MacLaren barron officer at Blairgowrie, who will ſhow the premiſſes.

FARM TO LET.

To be LET and entered to at Martinmas,

THE Farm of WEST LANGTOWN, in the county of Edinburgh, a mile ſouth of Mid Calder, conſiſting of about 60 acres of arable land, all incloſed, and to be ſubdivided.

One or two of the adjacent incloſures of Belfield will be let along with this farm, for paſture, if perſons offering for a leaſe incline.

For particulars, apply to Hugh Brenner accomptant in Edinburgh, or Lord Morton's factor at Dalmahoy.

The gardener at Belfield will ſhow the farm and incloſures.

ESTATE IN AYRSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Eſtate of SUNDRUM, lying in the pariſh of Coilstown, and ſhire of Ayr, and within four miles of the town of Ayr.

The preſent free rent of this eſtate is above 700 l. Sterling and will riſe conſiderably upon the expiry of the preſent leaſes. It conſiſts of about 1400 Scots acres.

There is above 100 acres of natural wood, moſtly oak, great part of which is at preſent fit for cutting, and if properly diſtributed into haggs, wood to the value of 150 l. annually might be cut, without diminiſhing the value.

There is beſides about 50 acres of thriving plantations, which are already of value, and add greatly to the beauty of the eſtate.

This eſtate is finely ſituated, has many natural beauties, and as the grounds are already properly dreſſed and laid out, and the plantations all thriving, a purchaſer would be put to no expence in making it a complete place.

For further particulars apply to Francis and John Anderſon, writers to the ſignet.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

WILLIAM KEITH Accomptant in Edinburgh, truſtee named by the Right Honourable Archibald Earl of Dundonald and his creditors, having had no management under ſaid truſtee ſince legal meaſures were proſecuted by ſome of the creditors, hereby intimates, in terms of the truſtee deed, to all concerned his reſolution of denuding of ſaid truſt, and obtaining a judicial exoneration thereof.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THOSE to whom the late SIR JOHN MITCHELL of Weſtſhore, Bart. ſtood indebted, are requeſted to lodge notes of their debts, and grounds thereof, with Francis and John Anderſons, writers to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Meſſ. Thomas Bolt and Arthur Nicholſon, jun. at Lerwick in Shetland, betwixt and the term of Martinmas next, when the price of Sir John's eſtates become payable, and the debts are meant to be paid off.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Truſtees for the Creditors of ANDREW CLARK, late farmer and inn-keeper at Little Vantage, having prepared a ſtate of Mr Clark's debts, ſo far as lodged with them, and of his funds converted into money and recovered—hereby advertiſes a meeting of the creditors, or their agents, properly authoriſed, to be held within the Old Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on the 11th day of November next, at one o'clock afternoon, to conſider of the ſaid ſtate; and if approved of, to receive their dividends in terms thereof, and give ſuch directions for the further goverument of the truſtees as may apdear neceſſary.

Any of the creditors deſireous in the mean time of ſeeing the ſtate, may peruſe it in the hands of James Roſe, writer in Edinburgh. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby requeſted, that thoſe who are indebted to the late Mr JOHN BROWN of Saltoun will pleaſe immediately order payment to be made to Henry Jardine writer, Edinburgh, who has powers to diſcharge them.

And it is alſo requeſted, that thoſe who have any claims upon the perſonal eſtate of Mr Brown, will immediately tranſmit them, with the inſtructions thereof, to the ſaid Henry Jardine, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted and paid off. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of ANDREW ANGUS, Merchant in Dunfermline.

THAT at a general meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid Andrew Angus, held at Dunfermline, upon the 8th October current, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee, Andrew Adie, writer in Dunfermline, was choſen truſtee; and his election being approved, he, in terms of the ſtatute, hereby requires all the creditors of the ſaid Andrew Angus, to lodge with him their claims, vouchers, or grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, as directed by the act, betwixt and the 27th May next, being nine kallendar months from the date of the ſequeſtration; certifying the creditors who fail, that they will not be entitled to any ſhare of the firſt diſtribution of the bankrupt's funds.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS of the late WILLIAM VEITCH, Maſon in Edinburgh.

WILLIAM VEITCH having conveyed his whole eſtate heritable and moveable, to truſtees, for behoof of his creditors, and a meeting of them having been held, all who were preſent acceded to the truſt right, and ſeveral of them lodged notes of their claims upon him. But as the truſtees wiſh to aſcertain the exact amount of the ſaid William Veitch's debts, it is entreated, that thoſe creditors who have not already done ſo, will lodge notes of their claims upon him, and how they are conſtituted, with Alexander Ritchie, writer, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, factor appointed by the truſtees, that a ſtate of the affairs may be made up as ſoon as poſſible; and that as many of them as have not yet ſigned the deed of acceſſion, will pleaſe do ſo immediately, that the execution of the truſt may be facilitated.

All who are INDEBTED to the late William Veitch, will pay the ſame to the ſaid Alexander Ritchie the factor, immediately, otherwiſe proſecutions will be raiſed againſt them.

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM CAMPBELL AND COMPANY, Merchants in Greenock, and of the ſaid WILLIAM CAMPBELL as an individual.

THAT at a meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid William Campbell and Company, and of the ſaid William Campbell as an individual, held upon the 12th current, Robert Sinclair, merchant in Greenock, was choſen interim factor on the ſequeſtrated eſtates of the ſaid William Campbell and Company, and of the ſaid William Campbell as an individual; and another general meeting was appointed to be held within the houſe of Thomas Durie vintner in Glaſgow, on the 2d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for chuſing a truſtee on the ſaid eſtates, in terms of the ſtatutes.

And, on the application of the factor, the Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Renfrewſhire has appointed Saturday next, the 24th current, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Court-hall of Paiſley, and Saturday in the three ſucceeding weeks, for the examination of the ſaid William Campbell and Company, and their families, or others acquainted with their buſineſs.

Of all which intimation is given to thoſe concerned, in terms of the Act of Parliament.

AN INN AT DUNDEE.

To be LET immediately, and entered to at Whitſunday next, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on,

A LARGE NEW LODGING of three ſtories, lying on the north ſide of the HIGH STREET of DUNDEE, conſiſting of about 24 rooms, ſeveral of which may be made large and elegant, beſides garrets. Adjoining to the houſe there is ground for erecting ſuch ſtables and other offices as may be neceſſary; and the acceſs for carriages, &c. from the High Street, by a private paſſage leading through the property, will be eaſy and convenient.

The ſituation is centrical, well-aired, and has every convenience for an inn; and there being but one in the place, renders it worthy of attention.

Thoſe inclining to make propoſals, may apply to William Wilſon, Dundee, the proprietor, betwixt and 1ſt November.

SALE OF LANDS
In the County of Perth.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 27th day of November 1789, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands of EASTER LEITFIE, the Mill thereof, and Lands of PIKETILLUM, with the haill privileges and pertinents belonging to theſe ſubjects, all lying in the pariſh of Alyth, and county of Perth, and which, according to a plan of them, extend to about two hundred and eighty-ſix acres.

Upon the lands of Eaſter Leitſie there are offices-houſes, a garden, and a manſion-houſe, which, with very little addition, might be made perfectly ſuitable to the eſtate; and there is alſo a thriving plantation on the lands. The ſituation of theſe lands is remarkably pleaſant, in a fine ſporting country, and lie within two miles of Meigle and three of Cupar of Angus, in both of which places there are are good markets.

Upon the whole, it may with juſtice be ſaid of this eſtate that a more agreeable or more improveable ſubject of its extent is very ſeldom to be met with.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Fotheringham writer, Frederick Street; to whom, or to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus, application may be made for further particulars.

A plan of the eſtate is lodged with Mr Hay, who will give directions for ſhewing the grounds.

MASSON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday next, That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a moſt convenient ſet of Stables and other Offices, poſſeſſed at preſent, and for many years paſt, by Mr Alexander Maſſon, vintner. The houſe contains a great number of rooms neatly finiſhed as parlours and bed-rooms, beſides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniencies. It is, from its centrical ſituation, and variety of acceſs, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnſton merchant in Aberdeen, and the premiſſes will be ſhown by Mr Maſſon.

MR MASSON returns his ſincereſt thanks for the friendſhip, favour, and ſucceſs he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitſunday next, and ſhall uſe his beſt endeavours to ſerve the Public as uſual.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE,

To be SOLD by public roup, in the houſe of Robert Tait vintner at Balnaguard, upon Wedneſday, 4th Nov. 1789, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BALNAVERT, lying within the pariſh of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.

The lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of an extenſive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the river Tay. There is an extenſive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and ſheep, belonging to theſe lands, which lie in the heart of a pleaſant, warm, and populous country, the ſoil inferior in quality to none in that country. The manſion-houſe is at preſent converted into an inn, and affords much ſatisfaction to travellers.

There is alſo upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural ſtate, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late meaſurement, conſiſts of about 511 acres of arable, meadow, and paſture ground, excluſive of the extenſive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Athol; and the preſent free rent is about 174 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will ſhow the rental, meaſurement, title-deed, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will ſhow the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS, BERWICKSHIRE
AND OF THE
Heritable Office of his Majeſty's Sole and Principle Uſher for Scotland, including the Fees on Creations of Knighthood, and Fees on Creations by Patent in England.

To be expoſed to SALE, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of November 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſix afternoon,

THE Parts and Portions of the LANDS of BIRGHAM after mentioned, and the Lands of LONGBIRGHAM, all lying in the pariſh of Eccles, and ſheriffdoom of Berwick—and the HERITABLE OFFICE of SOLE and PRINCIPAL USHER to his MAJESTY in SCOTLAND, including the fees on creations of Knighthood, and fees on creations by patent in England, in three ſeperate lots or parcels, viz.

LOT I.—The parts and portions of the ſaid lands of BIRGHAM, ſome time belonging to Roſomoodo Dalgleiſh, with the teinds and pertinents. The free yearly rent of theſe Lands is proven to be 76 l. 5 s. 3 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the upſet price of that lot is 1901. 11 s. 9 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

The Lands in this lot are held of the Crown for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 4 s. 2 d. Sterling.

LOT II.—The Lands of LONGBIRGHAM, which ſometime belonged to the Earl of Home, with the teinds and pertinents. The free yearly rent of theſe lands is proven to be 133 l. 5 s. 0 d. 3-12ths; and being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the upſet price of lot ſecond is 3331 l. 5 s 6 d. 3-12ths. The lands in this lot are alſo held of the Crown; the preſent yearly feu-duty of 4 l. 0 s. 10 d. Sterling, payable yearly for the lands of Longbirgham, the lands of Fairnyrigg, Whitrigg, and Sithings; but, for the purchaſer's ſecurity, the aforeſaid whole feu-duty of 4 l. 0 s. 10 d. is deducted from the groſs rent of this lot.

The lands in both theſe lots lie contiguous, are of a rich ſoil, wholly arable, and ſituate upon the Banks of the Tweed, about four miles below Kelſo, and the like diſtance above Coldſtream, both of which are good market towns. They are not far removed from coal and lime; and command a delightful and extenſive proſpect of the river and adjacent country which is rich and plentiful. The lands are capable of very conſiderable improvement, and are all out of leaſe.

LOT IV.—The Heritable Office of his MAJESTY'S SOLE and PRINCIPAL USHER for SCOTLAND, with the whole profits and dignities thereto belonging, particularly an yearly penſion of 250 l. Sterling, ſubject to a deduction of 2½ *per cent.* and the fees payable upon reſignations, &c. in Exchequer, which are proven to amount, at a medium, to 20 l. 10 s. Sterling *per annum*, making the yearly worth of the ſalary and fees amount to 270 l. 10 s.; and being valued at twenty years purchaſe, makes 5410 l.—As alſo the Fees on Creations of Knighthood in England, which are proven to amount at an average to 28 l 15 s. 9 d. Sterling yearly; and being valued at twelve years purchaſe, makes 345 l. 9 s.—and likewiſe the Fees on Creations by Patent in England, which are proven to amount at an average to 72 l. 1 s. Sterling; and being valued at twenty years purchaſe, makes 1441 l. Sterling; and therefore the whole proven value of theſe Fees amount to 17861. 9 s.; and this being added to the former ſum of 5410 l. being the proven value of the fees payable in Scotland, makes the whole upſet price of lot third 7196 l. 9 s Sterling.

The articles of roup and the proven rental may be ſeen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of Seſſion, or in the hands of George Johnſton, writer to the ſignet, common agent in the ſale—to whom intending purchaſers may apply for further information; and John Turner, tenant in Longbirgham, will ſhow the lands.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup in Poole's Coffeehouſe, Princes Street, Edinburgh, the 17th day of November next, at ſix o'clock afternoon preciſely,

THE LANDS of WILLOWYARDS, in the pariſh of Beith and ſhire of Ayr.

Theſe Lands conſiſt of about 175 Engliſh acres of arable ground; they are all incloſed and ſubdivided into fifteen fields; a thriving belt of planting ſurrounds the greateſt part of the grounds, which with ſome old and new planting, occupy about ten acres.

This eſtate is very pleaſantly ſituated along the ſide of Kilburny Loch, which abounds with pike and perch; it is within half a mile of Beith, a poſt, market, and an increaſing town, in the midſt of the ſilk and the thread manufactories, where the produce of the lands may be diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage. It is eight miles only to the weſt of Paiſley, on the road to Irvine, and in the exact centre between Paiſley and Irvine, Kilmarnock and Greenock.

Upon the property there is a good houſe and garden, ſtocked with fruit trees, and an elegant court of offices lately built.

A valuable flag and ſtone quarry has been opened in the ground, and it is believed there is coal and lime in it; but both theſe articles are in ſuch plenty and ſo nigh, indeed, that no eſſay has been made for them.

The lands hold of the Earl of Eglinton, and pay an yearly feu-duty of ten merks Scots; are not thirled, and are valued in the ceſs-books only at 114 l. Scots.

The articles of roup are in the hands of James Buchan, writer to the ſignet, St James's Square, No. 13, who will treat for a private bargain,

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